

Cincinnati and Louisville

PRODUCE DEALERS AND MEAT COMMISSION
MEAT MARKET
BROADWAY, OFFICER BROADWAY HOTEL,
January 1-1936. CINCINNATI O.

ALLISON OWEN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICE WINES, TEAS, FRUITS,
Spices, and fancy Groceries,
30, 32, or 34 WEST STREET,
CINCINNATI.

THE following articles comprise a portion of his present as-
sortment, and will be sold low for cash:

Teas—The choicest varieties of Black and Green, in canisters,
boxes, chests, and half chests.

Coffee—The very best quality of Mocha and Old Government Java.

Sugars—Woodsley and Woodsley's Leaf, Powdered and Crushed.

Wines—Malaga, Stierre, Port, Claret, Champaigne, Hunkheimer,
Johann, and Special Reserve.

Fruit—California Apples, Pears, Peaches, L. P. Fausner, Sicily,
Sweet, Malaga, Port, and White Wine, etc. Some of these
Wines are very old and very choice.

Breads—Goldsmith and Matzel of 1907, Sazerac of 1907,
Chard, Dupont & Co. Grand Reserve, "Mastery of 1925,"
Heintzsch of 1927, White Brandy, Port, Clamilton & Co. Seig-

Also, 11 brand Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, superior Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whis-

Superior Mail Express, runs twice daily and London Broughton. The celebrated Burton Ale; also, Hock's Pilsener Ale and Tennent's Scotch Ale; also, Champagne and Philadelphia Ice-Cigars. An invoice of very superior Spanish Cigars, comprising the choicest brands imported.

— **ICE.**—
Congress Water, direct from the springs at Saratoga; Seltzer Water from Germany;
Sperno Codfish; Lynch's Spanish Oil;
A great variety of Pickles, such as Cucumbers, Onions, Horse-radish and Sweet Chicoteate; 1 ucon;
Cornua Paste; Raisins; Currants; Citrons;
A complete assortment of Nuts;
Fresh Peas, in glass jars and fancy boxes;
English Dairy and Pine Apple Cheese; Sap Sago, &c.
An assortment of Pickles, Preserves, and Brandy Fruits;
Five-cent Cigars of all kinds;
Super-line Mustard; French and concentrated do.;
English do. Cayenne; Tea Table Salt;
Cassia; Nutmegs; Cloves; Lemon Juice;
Mustard, Walnut and Tomato Catsups;
Curry Powder; Orange and Lemon shrub;
Pine Apples, Grapes, Orgeat, Lemon, Raspberry and Sarsaparilla Sympes;
Roussel's celebrated Shaving Cream;
Spanish and French Olives; Papries;
White Vine Vinegar; Borden's
Fruit of Losses; Bay Water; Anchovies;
Anchovy Paste; Sardines; Orange Flower Water;
Peach Water; Ketchup; Lemons;
Westphalia Hams; Almond Soup; Macaroni;
Vermicelli; Pick Cuckers; and 1. Pepper Sauce;
Flour, &c.
"Junker Vegetables," such as Fresh Lobsters, Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, &c., put up in tin canisters and hermetically sealed.
Pickled and Salted Sausage; Viue Butters;
Dr. Stoughton's genuine Kidney
Which Brooms, Woaden Ware, Demijohns, &c. &c.
January 17, 1846

— **NEFF & BROTHERS,**
5. WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
IMPORTERS of Cutlery, Firearms, China and Earthenware. [Also, wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes.
January 1, 1846

SAMUEL N. PIKE & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMANY, SWISS AND AMERICAN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
No. 22, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846.

S. B. BIRDALL,
NO. 49, MAIN STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE COLUMBIA STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHOLESALE dealer in Boots and Shoes, and agent for the
Manufacturers. January 1, 1846

R. B. BOWLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, COTTON
YARNS, &c.
NO. 25, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.

RAWDON WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
CORNER OF FOURTH & MAIN STREETS, CINCINNATI.
Also Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, &c., &c., &c.

BAILEY & HARTWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 47, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TAYLOR & ELLIS,
NO. 23, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE attention of Merchants from Kentucky is invited to our
stock of DRY GOODS at wholesale. January 1, 1846

J. D. & C. JONES,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
NO. 19, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. A. SCHUMANN,
WHOLESALE GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, AND IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.

REFERENCE: John H. Grosbeck, Esq., Thomas J. Adams, Esq., Wm. Greene, Esq., Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati—Messrs. J. W. Schmidt & Vogel, Oelrichs & Kruger, E. & T. Poppe, *New York*—Messrs. Schmidt & Co., James McGregor & Co., Curtis & Buddendorf, *New Or-*

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.,
GROCCRS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
HAVE on hand a constant supply of Dry Hides, Sole Leather,

Oil, Linseed Oil, Pig Iron. January 1, 1896

JARVIS & TRABUE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN STAPLES

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
January 1, 1846 LOUISVILLE, KY.

RUPERT & LINDENBERGER,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Extensive stocks to be found in the Western country, comprising a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Spices, with a great variety of other goods, many of which they import direct from the Manufacturers.

Country Produce of all kinds, or the usual time to punctual men.
January 1, 1846

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 448, MAIN ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH CROSS STREETS,
(Sign of the Golden Mortar,)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

11 Warehouse recently built by us, No. 442, Main, between 5th and 6th cross streets, where we shall be happy to have a call from our old friends and customers, and buyers generally, and where we can offer them decidedly the largest and best assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tobacco, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c.

and at prices much below what these articles were formerly sold at in this country. The very exorbitant prices at which these articles were sold at in the large cities in the West, was a subject of complaint for many years; we were the first to reduce these prices, and the large patronage that we have received during the past seven years is ample testimony of this fact: and to

can say, give us your patronage and we will certainly give you
full satisfaction
January 1, 1846

J. B WILDER & CO.,
No. 448, Main street, Louisville.

W. & C. FELLOWES & CO.,

AND DEALERS IN
 DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
 CONNECTED with *Fellows, Johnson & Co.*, Commission and
 Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made
 on shipments to either house. January 2, 1862.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, February 2, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. GOODELL.
The Clerk read the Journal of Saturday.
Petitions were presented by Messrs. A. EYD, SOUTH, EVANS, PATTERSON and BRADLEY.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill allowing an additional Constable to Marion county, within half a mile of Raywick: passed.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, a resolution rejecting the petition of Ann Eliza Holtzclaw of Oldham county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Beverly Holtzclaw, and restored to her maiden name of Fitzgerald.

Mr. BALLARD moved that the report of the committee be reversed: negatived, yeas 15, nays 16.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to provide for the completion of Lock and Dam No. 2, on Licking river: appropriates \$20,000 to the object; and all the net revenue of Campbell, Kenton, and Pendleton, above \$2,000 per annum, to completing the five Locks and Dams on said river; the board of Internal Improvement to lease out water-power, and apply the proceeds to same object: the board granted the general powers to execute the provisions of the bill.

(Message from the H. R. announcing its action on sundry bills.)

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to remove obstructions to the navigation of Big Sandy river, the board to place the same under contract.

Mr. SWOPE moved that the bill be made the special order for next Thursday and that it be printed: agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS moved also the printing of the amendment: negatived.

Mr. DYER, from the same committee, a bill for the benefit of the citizens living on the Owingsville and Big Sandy turnpike road: allows citizens of Carter and Greenup to pass the road toll free, (excluding wagons and droves) who work the road two days in the year: the lessee of the road granted the same right to remove the gates as the law gives to the board of Internal Improvement.

Mr. HARRIS moved to strike out the section giving the lessee the right to remove gates: negatived, yeas 12, nays 18.

Mr. W. P. BOYD moved an amendment embracing the citizens of Fleming in the provisions of the bill: adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment providing that the lessee shall keep the toll-gates where they were when he leased the road from the board of Internal Improvement: ruled out of order, being inconsistent with the vote of the Senate on the other amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvement: agreed to.

Mr. TODD, by unanimous consent, had leave to prepare, and then to report, a bill to regulate the weight of stone coal: 85 lb. of bituminous and 66 lb. of canal coal to be a bushel: re-committed to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. GRAY moved to dispense with the orders of the day, to enable him to ask leave to bring in a bill: negatived.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to establish the county of McLean.
Mr. HOLLOWAY moved that the bill be passed over into the orders: agreed to.

A bill to amend the law concerning slaves, approved February 5, 1845: makes it penal to utter seditious publications calculated to excite slaves to insurrection, &c.

Mr. DYER moved that the orders of the day be dispensed with to enable the committee on Internal Improvement to continue their reports: agreed to.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill for the benefit of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Company: ordered to be read a third time.

Also, a bill for the benefit of filling vacancies in the directory of turnpike road companies: passed.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Keene, in Jessamine county: enlarges the town boundary and gives the Trustees power to appoint a town Marshal: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Barren River Navigation Company: passed.

Sundry H. R. acts were read a second time and referred to appropriate standing committees.

Joint resolutions, from the H. R., relative to the admission of Texas into the Union: referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

An engrossed bill prohibiting the hiring of slaves or the sale of spirituous liquor to free negroes: re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to incorporate the Barren River Navigation Company: laid on the table, being the same as the H. R. act passed as reported above.

A H. R. act divorcing Jesse Gee from his wife, Elizabeth Gee: rejected.

A H. R. act divorcing Elizabeth Cox: rejected.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GRAY, leave to introduce a bill, authorizing the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the town of Hopkinsville, to sell a lot: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws allowing Clerks of courts pay from the Treasury for ex officio services: adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, leave to introduce a bill incorporating a company to construct a turnpike road from Newport to Alexandria, in Campbell county: referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. DRAFFIN had leave to withdraw the petition and papers in the case of Richard McCarty's heirs.

Mr. HENDERSON, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of — Hunt, of Whitley: referred to the committee on Finance.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to amend the law establishing Common Schools: referred to committee on Education.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to amend the law providing for the sale of lands for arrearages of taxes: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Also, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Andrew Bean, of Laurel: referred to committee on Religion.

Also, leave to introduce a bill relieving Rockcastle and certain other counties from the duty of procuring standard weights and measures: referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, leave to introduce a bill to provide for a geological survey of Kentucky: referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. HELM had leave to withdraw the petition for a divorce of Rachel Hoskins.

Mr. HENDERSON, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Jarvis Jackson, Sheriff of Laurel: referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. EVANS presented the petition of — Worrell, praying a tax on dogs, which was read.

Mr. HELM moved that the petition lie on the table: agreed to.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 2, 1846.

Prayers being said by the Rev. Mr. DILLARD, and the Journal of Saturday being read by the Clerk, Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. E. SMITH, DUDLEY, BARKLEY, BARLOW, GEO. BOWLING, HATFIELD, WHEAT, BRAUNER and Mr. SPEAKER: which were severally received, &c., and referred.

On motion of Mr. BARLOW, leave of absence till Wednesday next was accorded to the gentleman from Cumberland, [Mr. Haggard.]

Mr. D. B. JOHNSON, being dissatisfied with the record of his vote in opposition to the resolution in relation to the admission of Texas, &c., asked if it were in order to move now a re-consideration, of that vote. [The SPEAKER replied affirmatively.] Mr. J. was in favor of the original resolutions; and if they should not be adopted, (as he expressed himself on Saturday,) he would be in favor of the substitute reported from the select committee. Other gentlemen being in the same predicament with himself, and desiring to record their vote in favor of that proposition, he would move the re-consideration of the vote by which it was adopted. [Consent, consent.]

Mr. WORTHAM submitted, whether it would not as well answer the purpose of the gentleman from Trimble, and save time to the House, for the Clerk to give those gentlemen certificates of their disposition to vote for Texas?

Mr. HARLAN had no wish to deprive gentlemen of the advantage of showing their vote to the House and the country. But he would suggest a shorter way, to-wit: for gentlemen merely to state how they would have voted had they been present when the vote was taken, and the reporters would notice the fact, and it would go forth immediately, and be read more extensively than though their vote were merely recorded in the Journal of the House. &c.

The House then refused to re-consider.

Mr. ORR and Mr. PURDOM insisted upon recording their votes.

The SPEAKER. The attention of the Chair had been called to the 16th rule of the House, which was imperative against the proceeding.

Mr. BROWN. The construction of this rule was different from the practice of the House. To his mind, the meaning of the rule was, that the vote in such a case should not be counted on either side; and the application here was that votes be recorded merely to show how gentlemen would have voted.

Mr. HUGHES moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving a motion to rescind the 16th rule: which carried, and the rule was rescinded accordingly.

And then, by order of the House had thereon, the Clerk proceeded to call the names of the absentees at the time when the vote of Saturday was taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Grayson, (Mr. Wortham,) and the following gentlemen responded No, to-wit: Messrs. ORR, PURDOM, S. STONE, HUNTON, BRAUNER, BREDEEN and BARNETT.

And the names of the absentees when the vote of Saturday was taken on the amendment reported by the select committee—the following gentlemen responded Aye, to-wit: Messrs. BREDEEN, HUNTON, ORR, PURDOM and S. STONE.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary KENTHASS now reported the action of that body on sundry bills.

On the motion of Mr. HUGHES, the House, by a further dispensation, restored again the force of the sixteenth rule.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was refused by the House, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement enquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Licking river, and the North Fork, and the Middle Fork of the Kentucky, by removing certain obstructions in their channels.

Mr. GARDNER asked, obtained leave, and introduced the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to change the time of holding the Butler County Court: which was referred to a select committee.

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a seminary of learning in Morgan county, and for other purposes: which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. DUDLEY asked, obtained leave, and introduced the following bills, which were referred to the committee on Ways and Means, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of Lewis Searce, late Sheriff of Hickman county.

A bill for the benefit of N. E. Wright, late Sheriff of Hickman county.

Mr. CONNER asked, obtained leave and introduced the following bill, which was referred to a select committee, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of the Sheriffs of this Commonwealth.

Mr. E. SMITH, by a dispensation of the rule, offered the following resolution; which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be required to examine into the propriety of reporting a bill, requiring the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in their several counties to make yearly reports of such idiots as remain in their counties—having no property, and being supported out of the public Treasury.

Mr. HUNTON asked for a dispensation and leave to introduce a bill to amend the license law: which the House refused.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, reported adversely to the following petitions, in which the House concurred, to-wit: The petition of T. B. Jones and others. The petition of William Angell.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, to whom had been referred the petition of Margaret Mitchell, praying that \$500 be refunded to her, which her deceased husband subscribed and paid toward the erection of the second State House, which was destroyed by fire in 1824, reported the same back to the House, with the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the said petition be rejected.

And after some opposition to the concurrence by Messrs. E. SMITH, L. COMES, SEATON and HARLAN.

Mr. HUGHES proposed to amend, by striking out all after "resolved," and inserting as instruction to the committee on Claims, to report a bill authorizing the County Court of Franklin county to increase their levy so as to pay the said sum of \$500 in annual instalments of \$100 each.

And then, after some conversation between Mr. L. COMES and Mr. HUGHES, under the force of the previous question, the amendment was adopted, by count, 40 affirmative, and 25 negative.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, then reported the following bill, which the House rejected, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of William Yates;

And the following bill from the Senate, to-wit: A bill for the benefit of William Price of Oldham county—with an amendment, striking out "\$30" and inserting "\$15," to which amendment, the House disagreed, and the bill passed.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, reported without amendment, a bill from the Senate; entitled,

An act for the benefit of Nathan Board and others: which was read, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH moved to strike out so much of the bill as relates to the compensation of the Commissioners of Tax in Allen county: but before the question was taken, the hour of twelve arrived, and the House went into the consideration of the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. HUNTON made inquiry of the Clerk as to what had become of the bill to abolish the First Auditor's office, which had been some time since reported by a select committee: and, upon being informed by the Clerk, that it was before the committee on the Judiciary, he moved a dispensation of the order, for the purpose of receiving his motion to make that bill the special order for Wednesday: which was negatived by the House.

The CLERK then reported the order for the consideration of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Rockcastle, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth to pay into the Treasury all fees arising from the perquisites of their respective offices, over and above the annual sum of \$1200; and that the same be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

This resolution had been reported back by the committee on Ways and Means, with a request to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. E. SMITH moved immediately to refer the resolution to the committee on the Sinking Fund, with instructions to report a bill allowing the said clerks \$1500 net fees, transferring the residue into the Treasury.

Mr. DALLAM. Was it in order for the gentleman from Rockcastle to make his motion before the question had been announced?

The SPEAKER. The first question was on the motion to discharge the committee on Ways and Means. After that should be disposed of the gentleman's motion would come up.

The committee was then discharged.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH proposed to make the reference to a select committee.

Mr. DALLAM called for a division of the question.

Mr. E. SMITH then withdrew his motion to instruct, and the subject was referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

The CLERK then reported the bill introduced by the gentleman from Union, (Mr. Hughes,) entitled, an act to remodel certain Judicial Districts, and equalize the labor of the Circuit Judges thereof.

(The bill proposes to add the counties of Boone and Kenton to the Fourth Judicial District; Harrison to the Tenth; Campbell and Pendleton to the First; and constitutes the Second District out of the counties of Union, Crittenden, Caldwell, and Hopkins.)

It requires the future terms of the Circuit Court of Union county to be held on the first Monday of April and December, and continue eight judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Courts of Crittenden on the fourth Monday in April and the first Monday in September, and continue six judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Court of Livingston on the first Monday in May and October, and continue eighteen judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Court on the first Monday in February and November, and continue eighteen judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Court of Hopkins on the third Monday in March and the second Monday in August, and continue eighteen judicial days.

It provides also, that all process having been issued from the offices of the courts aforesaid, and made returnable to their terms as now prescribed by law, shall be as effectual as if made returnable to their terms as herein prescribed. And it prescribes further, that the law requiring Circuit Judges to reside in their respective districts be repealed, so far as it relates to the Judge of the Sixteenth District.)

The question being shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?

Mr. ABBETT proposed to amend the first section so as to include the county of Oldham in the fifth Judicial District.

Mr. POPE opposed a few considerations to this amendment; and it was then rejected.

Mr. DESHA moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Thursday: which was also lost.

Mr. MAYES proposed to amend the fourth section by striking out "Livingston" and inserting "Trigg and Marshall," as a part of the second District.

Mr. HUGHES opposed.

Mr. DALLAM proposed to amend the amendment by striking out "Trigg" and inserting "Calloway."

Mr. MAYES opposed; and raised a constitutional objection to that section of the bill which provides that the Judge of the sixteenth District may reside out of his District.

Mr. HARLAN replied, quoting a decision of the Court of Appeals, settling the principle that a Circuit Judge was a Judge for the whole Commonwealth; because he is liable to be required to hold the General Court session, &c.

Mr. HUGHES offered further considerations against the proposed amendment.

And then under the force of the previous question demanded by Mr. HUNTON, the question was taken on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, offered by the gentleman from Livingston, and decided in the negative.

And the question being taken on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Graves, (Mr. Mayes,) it was lost—affirmative 30; negative 46.

And the question recurring on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, it was carried.

The bill passed—aye 33; nays 25.

And then the House adjourned.

W. A. MOFFETT & BRO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to the sale of Bagging, Rope, Jeans, Linsey, and the produce of the country generally. February 3, 1846—693-3w.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Ward & Moffett, expires to-day by limitation; either of the late partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. Mr. F. H. Moffett, late of Frankfort, Ky., will take the place of R. J. Ward, and the commission business will be continued at the same place under the firm of W. A. Moffett & Brother, who pledge themselves to give strict attention to all business confided to their care.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26, '46—693-3w.

YOU will perceive from the above Circular that I have withdrawn from the house of Ward & Moffett in this place; intending to devote all my time to the business of the house of Ward, Jones & Co., in New Orleans. My late partner, W. A. Moffett, has taken in my place his brother, F. H. Moffett, and I take pleasure in recommending them to your favorable consideration, and solicit for them the patronage of the friends and correspondents of the late concern of Ward & Moffett.

Louisville, Jan. 26, '46—693-3w.

LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY.

WE have heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State, to settle up in full once in each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November annually, to enable us to meet our engagements as aforesaid. We are now compelled to say positively and for the last time, that those indebted to us previous to the first day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of an officer for collection.

CRAIG & HENRY, Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit. BOXES Sperm, Star, and Tallow Candles, for sale by January 28, 1846—1w

WITHER & CO.

REMARKS OF MR. FINNELL, OF NICHOLAS.

On the bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a Convention, delivered in committee of the Whole. House of Representatives, January 10, 1846.

Mr. FINNELL said, that he had determined, when the discussion of this question began, that he would sit silently by, and listen patiently to the suggestions of his senior's in years and political wisdom, and finally record his vote according to the honest dictates of his heart after a full hearing had been given to the champions for and against the bill. It were well perhaps, said he, if I had kept my purpose; but the discussion having been thus far kept, as if by common consent among the junior members, he being the youngest member on the floor, would so far forego his original purpose as to claim the indulgence of the committee for a very few moments.

The time is rapidly coming Mr. Chairman, when the reins of government must pass from the grey-headed fathers who are sitting around us, and the young, the vigorous, and imaginative of the present generation must assume the places of the departed. This truth is abundantly manifest, said Mr. F., in the fact that there are more young gentlemen on the floor of the Hall now than there has been for many, many years. There is a growing disposition in the minds of the people to cherish and promote the honest aspirations of the young men of the country. It is therefore perhaps proper, if not indeed necessary, that that class—the young—should interchange opinions freely and candidly—not forgetting however, the respect due to the opinions of the Fathers of the Republic. Consultations of this sort promote harmony and concert of action—a most desirable aim when all are laboring for the common weal.

Mr. F. said he was astonished, nay, mortified beyond measure, at the course which some gentlemen had seen fit to pursue in the discussion of this question. Party feeling had been appealed to: Party titles had been hackneyed. In the name of our common country, said Mr. F., we never to reach a point where we shall be above the influence of party! This, sir, is no time for an appeal to passions—those deep fountains of feeling affecting the very vitals of the nation. In the discussion of this question, I conceive it proper for us to lift ourselves above party and its influences—meet and commune together as a band of brothers seeking to promote the wealth and prosperity of our glorious Commonwealth.

The simple question, as I understand it, said Mr. F., is, shall the people have the right to say whether they desire a Convention to alter or amend the Constitution, or shall they be denied that right? For myself, said he, they shall be permitted to express their will. I am in favor of the bill. I cast my vote freely. In doing so, I discharge what I believe to be my duty to my constituents. To them alone am I responsible. The question is not now shall the Constitution be amended? It is altogether a different question. The IX article of our State Constitution prescribes the mode of revising the Constitution, beginning thus: "When experience shall point out the necessity of amending this Constitution, and when a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, shall within the first twenty days of their stated annual session concur in passing a law for taking the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth as to the necessity and expediency of calling a Convention, it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs and others returning officers at the next general election, &c. &c." In the 2nd section of the 10th article, it is declared, "that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inviolable and inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper." Here, by the Constitution of our State, the power is clearly set forth. All that is proposed by the bill under consideration, is to ascertain at the polls the sense of the people as to the necessity and expediency of calling the Convention.

But, said Mr. F., the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) desires this bill to be defeated before upon a discussion of the Constitution before the people, the abolitionists of the North would pour in upon us and would agitate our people on the question of slavery—they would divide us! Kentuckians! said Mr. F., I appeal to you! Is there a man in this House—there is a decent man in the land who would suffer himself to be led from the path of rectitude—who could be swayed from the high road of duty by the whinnings of abolition fanatics? If such a man there be, I call upon you in the name of that man; the father of our country—to cast him out from amongst us—for he is not worthy a place among Kentuckians. The gentleman himself, if I have not been deceived in him, would be the last man in this world that would listen to the sickening cant of political abolitionists. Yet he, even he, is not less susceptible of being influenced by "outsiders," than are the gallant people whom I have the honor to represent. Sir, there is a principle abroad in the whole land which defies any such interference. My friend from Mason, (Mr. Waller,) in connexion with the fears of my friend from Franklin, has added that, of the exaltation of abolitionists abroad, at the news of the passage of this bill; that they are watching with interest our proceedings here, and will regard them with pleasure. Well suppose they do. Are we to be deterred from the performance of that which we believe to be just and proper, because forsooth, it will afford pleasure to some we may dislike. Assuredly not. Yet sir, I do think the gentlemen are manufacturing phantoms. I cannot believe that speech is to be restrained and debate to be stifled in Kentucky for such a cause—nor do I believe that the abolition party is looking with such intense interest to our action upon this subject. It may be true that there are some abroad who would be gratified to see the way opened for a free discussion of the question of slavery; but are we to be deterred from permitting our people to say whether they want it discussed or not, lest in doing so, we may afford pleasure to such persons.

Nay, I go further; are we to smother discussion for fear our fundamental law upon this or any other subject will be altered. I sincerely and honestly believe, that if to-morrow, all law was abolished—if the people were turned loose, and our Commonwealth was to be re-established by the people, they would, in its re-establishment, evidence the same discreet caution, and masterly statesmanship which characterized similar efforts made by our fathers. If, however, I am mistaken in this; if there is not virtue enough in the people to entrust them with a right guaranteed to them by their Constitution, the republic is rotten and is unworthy of support. Let it tremble no longer—let it fall—let it perish forever. But, sir, in the name of the people, I protest against such insinuations; I protest against such allegations against the fame of my countrymen.

Is there a gentleman here who believes that the tenure by which our slaves are held is endangered by the passage of this bill? I cannot conceive a reason for such an opinion. Look at popular opinion in Kentucky in relation to this subject. It does seem to me, that recent events should be sufficient to allay the fears of the most timid. Mr. F. said he did not believe, if a Convention was called to-morrow, there would be a delegate elected with a view to the modification of the tenure of slave property, or to modify, in any respect, the provisions of the Constitution on that subject, unless it might be to strengthen its tenure. I know of no party in Kentucky, desiring a change in the existing laws upon that subject. The people will not listen to a discussion with that view.

The gentleman from Franklin manifested some alarm upon this question, because he said our great Emancipator—our well-beloved and much-petted daughter Louisville—had not long since been represented in an Abolition Convention in Cincinnati, and that there might be danger in that quarter. I was gratified at the promptness with which the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Pope,) replied to this charge. He was indignant at what he regarded an attempt to injure the fame of his people. He said, it was true a man from Louisville had gone to Cincinnati, and had taken a seat in an Abolition Convention—had most shamefully falsified the character of Louisville, and the State generally, and returned to Louisville an object of universal loathing and contempt. So great, indeed, was the popular fury against him, that it was with great difficulty an outraged and slandered people were prevented from administering to him summarily the punishment which the magnitude of his offence demanded.

The right way, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. F., to test gentlemen on this question, is, for each man to answer for his own constituents, and, if he believes it is inexpedient to determine whether they will have a Convention or not—to be on the safe side, he had better vote against the bill. We fear not to trust the people. We see no breakers ahead upon which are to be lost by our own will. We are a free people. We love liberty and we love good government, and I believe with DeToqueville, that, "Providence has given the people of this day a light, which our forefathers did not possess, and has allowed us to discern fundamental causes in the history of the world, which the obscurity of the past concealed from them"—and, I as firmly believe, that the nation is yet rapidly advancing in knowledge of the science of government; and if changes—aye, radical changes—in our fundamental law are not demanded now, the time is not far distant when those changes must be made, and their necessity will become apparent to every one.

Trace the history of this nation from its infancy to the present hour, and you behold a spectacle of moral sublimity and grandeur not afforded by the history of any other nation upon earth. We are, indeed, a peculiar people. Whatever of party rancor there may have been—whatever of error they may at any time have fallen into, the great moral tendon of the public heart withstood the shock of party misrule, of factious opposition, and the corrupting influences of error, and we were advised of danger only by a prompt return of its healthy pulsations.

The coming of our fathers to this country, cold, bleak and unpromising as it then was—abandoning a high social position and the means of certain subsistence—was induced, not by a desire to improve their situation or increase their wealth, but, persecuted by the mother country, and disgusted by the habits of society so bitterly opposed to their own principles, they went forth from the land of their fathers to seek some rude and unfrequented part of the world

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